THE MITRIDAE, COSTELLARIIDAE AND NASSARIIDAE (MOLLUSCA: GASTROPODA) RECENTLY DREDGED AT REUNION ISLAND, INDIAN OCEAN, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES

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Abstract. Species of the families Mitridae, Costellariidae and Nassariidae obtained from waters around Reunion Island are enumerated. *Mitra (Nebularia) boucheti* and *Nassarius (Zeuxis) reunionensis* are described as new species, and *Vexillum (Costellaria) albatum* is proposed as a substitute name for the homonymous *Turricula casta* H.Adams, 1872, and *Mitra hastata* Sowerby, 1874. The Miocene fossil species *Nassarius dijki* (K.Martin, 1895) is reported as still living in deep water around Reunion Island.

Dr P. Bouchet, Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, has kindly made available to me molluscan material of the families Mitridae, Costellariidae and Nassariidae for examination and report. This material was collected by Dr's P. Bouchet, B. Métivier and A. Warén during cruise 32 of the R.V. "Marion-Dufresne" during 1982 to Reunion I, S.W. Indian Ocean. The material contained new geographical records, new species and a "living fossil" species. All the material examined is housed in the Malacology section of the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France.

The list of species contains the generic, subgeneric and specific name, author and date, Station No., lattitude and longitude, depth in metres and number of specimens in brackets. There is also a supplementary list of Reunion I Mitridae and Costellariidae collected by J. Drivas and M. Jay, and how housed in the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

Molluscan material of the family Muricidae obtained during the "Marion-Dufresne" cruise 32 has been reported on by Houart (1985a,b) and of the family Buccinidae by Bouchet & Warén (1986).

Family MITRIDAE

Genus **Mitra** Lamarck, 1798

Mitra Lamarck, 1798, Tabl.Encycl.Méth. pl.369. Type species by tautonomy *Voluta mitra* Linnaeus, 1758. Recent, Indo-Pacific. (Opinion 885 of ICZN).

*Rec. Auckland Inst. Mus.*25: 75-85 19 December 1988

Subgenus **Nebularia** Swainson, 1840

Nebularia Swainson, 1840, Treat.Malac. pp. 130,131,319. Type species by SD (Herrmannsen, 1847) *Mitra contracta* Swainson, 1820. Recent, Indo-Pacific.

Mitra (Nebularia) boucheti sp. n. (Figs. 1-4)

Shell small in size, up to 10.8 mm in length (range of adult specimens 7.7 mm — 10.8 mm), fusiformly-elongate, width 36% — 40% of length, teleoconch of 5¼ — 5¾ weakly convex whorls, protoconch multispiral, conical, consisting of 3 + glassy, smooth embryonic whorls, sutures narrowly canaliculate. Regularly sculptured with small, rounded, uniformly sized, close-set nodules which are arranged in 24-31 axial rows and 5-6 spiral rows on the penultimate and from 27-39 axial rows and 11-12 spiral rows on the body whorl, siphonal fasciole with 5-7 oblique cords. Interspaces between nodules very narrow, moderately deep and pitted. Aperture about equal in height to the spire, height 48% — 51% of length, narrow, edge of outer lip thickened and crenulate in adult specimens, perpendicular but constricting towards siphonal canal, columella calloused and with 4 strong oblique folds which decrease in size anteriorly. Base colour white, ornamented with irregular orange-brown zones, sutures occasionally with a few wide-spaced orange-brown spots, anterior third of body whorl with a continuous or interrupted broad orange-brown band, interior of aperture with 2 brown and 1 white.

TYPE LOCALITY. Station DC41, Reunion Island, Indian Ocean 21°21'S & 55°27'E, 75 m.

Holotype. Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (no number), length 9.2 mm, width 3.5 mm, height of aperture 4.7 mm (Figs. 1,2).

Paratypes. Paratypes from the type locality in the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, and the Auckland Institute and Museum. A total of 12 specimens have been examined.

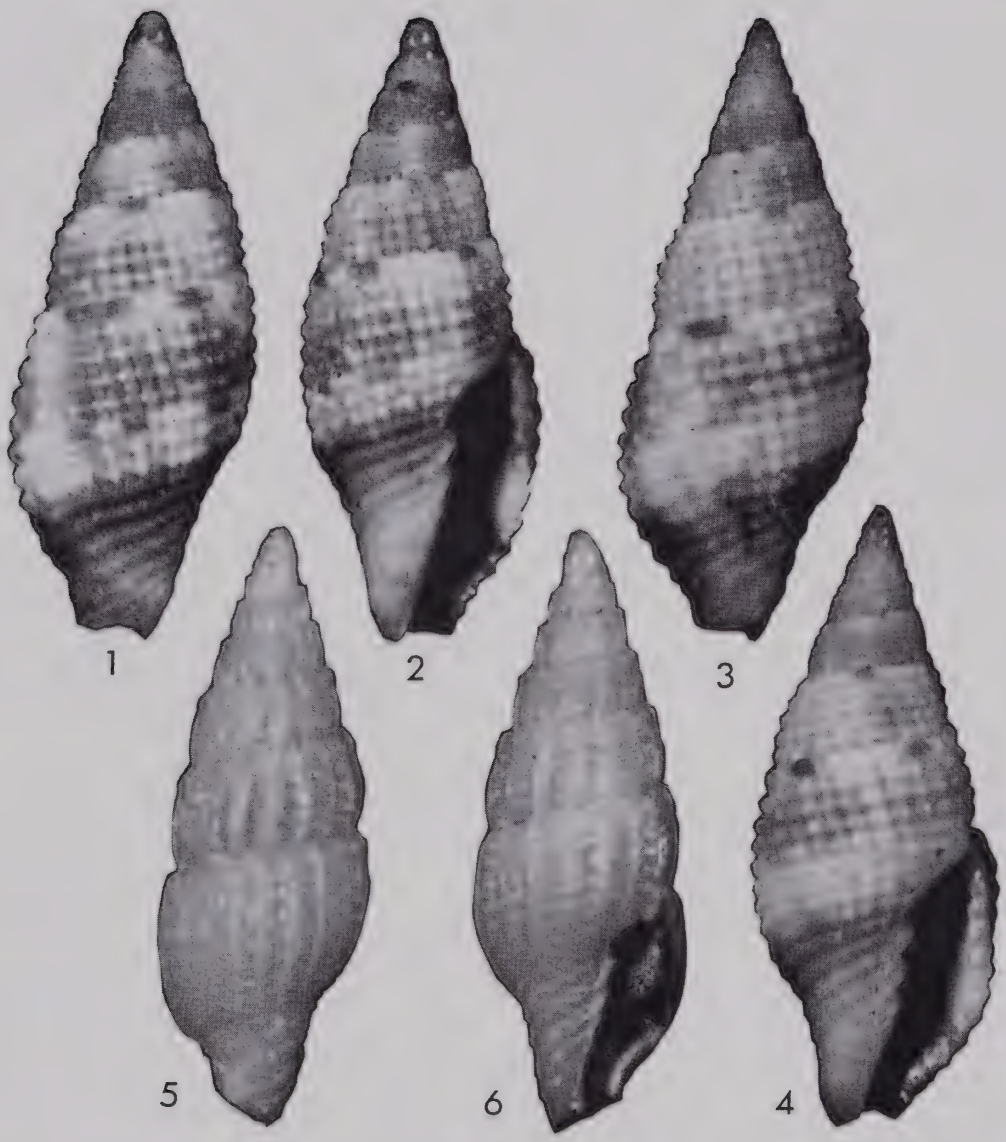
Mitra (Nebularia) boucheti superficially resembles *M. (N.) suturata* Reeve, 1845, but adult specimens of the latter range in size from 20.0 to 40.0 mm, the sculpture consists of spiral cords with narrow pitted interpaces and overriding longitudinal striae, and the protoconch has only 1½-2 embryonic whorls (3 + in *M.boucheti*).

The species is named for Dr P. Bouchet, Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, a member of the "Marion-Dufresne" 1982 expedition, for his malacological contributions on Mediterranean-Atlantic Mollusca.

Family COSTELLARIIDAE

Genus **Vexillum** Röding, 1798

Vexillum Röding, 1978, Mus.Bolten. p.138. Type species by SD (Woodring, 1928) *V.plicatum* Röding, 1798 = *Voluta plicaria* Linnaeus, 1758. Recent, Indo-Pacific.



Figs. 1-6. 1-4. *Mitra (Nebularia) boucheti* sp. n. Reunion I. 1,2. Holotype MNHNP (no number), 9.2 mm. 3,4. Paratype, 10.2 mm. 5,6. *Vexillum (Costellaria) albatum* nom. n. Reunion I, 210-227 m; 6.8 mm.

Subgenus **Costellaria** Swainson, 1840

Costellaria Swainson, 1840, Treat.Malac. pp.130,320. Type species by M *Mitra rigida* Swainson, 1821 = *M.semifasciata* Lamarck, 1811. Recent, Indo-Pacific.

Vexillum (Costellaria) albatum nom. n. (Figs. 5,6)

1872. *Turricula (Thala) casta* H.Adams, Proc.Zool.Soc.Lond. p.9, pl.3,fig.2.
1874. *Mitra hastata* Sowerby, Thes.Conchyl. 4:35,pl.27 (378), fig.620 [nom.subst.pro *Turricula (Thala) casta* H.Adams, 1872] (non *Mitra hastata* Karsten, 1849).

TYPE LOCALITY. Red Sea.

DISTRIBUTION. From the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf to Hawaii and the Society Is, French Polynesia, from 20 — 400 m.

Reunion I record: St.DC126, 20°52'S & 55°38'E, 110 m (2); St.CP57, 21°05'S & 55°11'E, 210-227 m (27); St.DR47, 21°23'S & 55°37'E, 205-215 m (1).

Type specimens. The type specimen of *Turricula casta* H.Adams (which is also the type of *Mitra hastata* Sowerby), bears the British Museum (N.H.) registration No. 1872.4.9.9., however, the type itself has not been located in the Mollusca section of the Museum (K.Way, in litt. 25-2-1987). I have also been unable to locate the type specimen on my two visits to the British Museum (N.H.) in 1968 and 1973. The species, however, is clearly recognisable from the original type-figure and description.

Sowerby (1874) considered *Turricula casta* H.Adams,1872,to be a homonym of the well established *Voluta casta* Gmelin, 1791 (= *Scabricola (Swainsonia) casta*) and proposed the substitute name *Mitra hastata.* Although *Turricula casta* H.Adams is not a secondary homonym according to modern taxonomic rules, the taxon is permanently invalid according to article 59(b) since it has been replaced as a homonym prior to 1961 (Code of ICZN, 1985). Sowerby's substitute name *Mitra hastata* is also taxonomically unavailable since it is a primary homonym of *Mitra hastata* Karsten, 1849, which is a *Vexillum (Costellaria)* species from the Chattian, Upper Oligocene of the North Sea Basin.

Family NASSARIIDAE

Genus **Nassarius** Dumèril, 1806

Nassarius Dumèril, 1806, Zool. Analytique p.166. Type species by SM (Froriep, 1806) *Buccinum arcularia* Linnaeus, 1758. Recent, Indo-Pacific.

Subgenus **Zeuxis** H. & A. Adams, 1853

Zeuxis H. & A. Adams, 1853, Gen.Rec.Moll. 1:119. Type species by SD (Cossmann, 1901) *Buccinum taenia* Gmelin, 1791 = *B.olivaceum* Bruguière, 1789. Recent, Indo-Pacific.

Nassarius (Zeuxis) reunionensis sp. n. (Figs. 7-12)

Shell moderately small, up to 23.2 mm in length (adult specimens range from 18.5-23.3 mm), elongate-ovate, width 47%-53% of length, light in weight, teleoconch of 6½-7¼ convex whorls, protoconch of 2½-2¾ translucent-white embryonic whorls, last turn of protoconch with a fine carina. Early spire whorls angulate and sculptured with angulate axial ribs and a double row of sutural nodules, sutures distinct but not canaliculate; later whorls with less angulate axial ribs which number from 21-36 on the penultimate and from 21-40 on the body whorl, axials thinner and more crowded towards the back of the outer lip. Spiral sculpture consists of a double row of sutural nodules separated by a shallow concave trough, followed by spiral striae which are mostly confined to the interspaces of axial ribs on the penultimate whorl but reach the summits of the axial ribs on the body whorl; spiral striae number from 5-9 on the penultimate and from 11-16 on the body whorl, last 5 anterior spiral striae wide-spaced, siphonal fasciole with 4-7 oblique cords. Aperture moderately wide, equal in height or slightly shorter than the spire, height 45%-50% of length, outer lip with 5-10 denticles which extend as short lirae into the aperture, anterior edge of outer lip with a few blunt denticles. Columella calloused and with 2-12 short denticles, parietal denticle prominent, siphonal notch distinct. White to cream in colour, spire whorls with 2 narrow orange-brown spiral bands, body whorl with 2 broad orange-brown bands, aperture porcellaneous-white. Operculum corneous, elongate-ovate and serrate on margins.

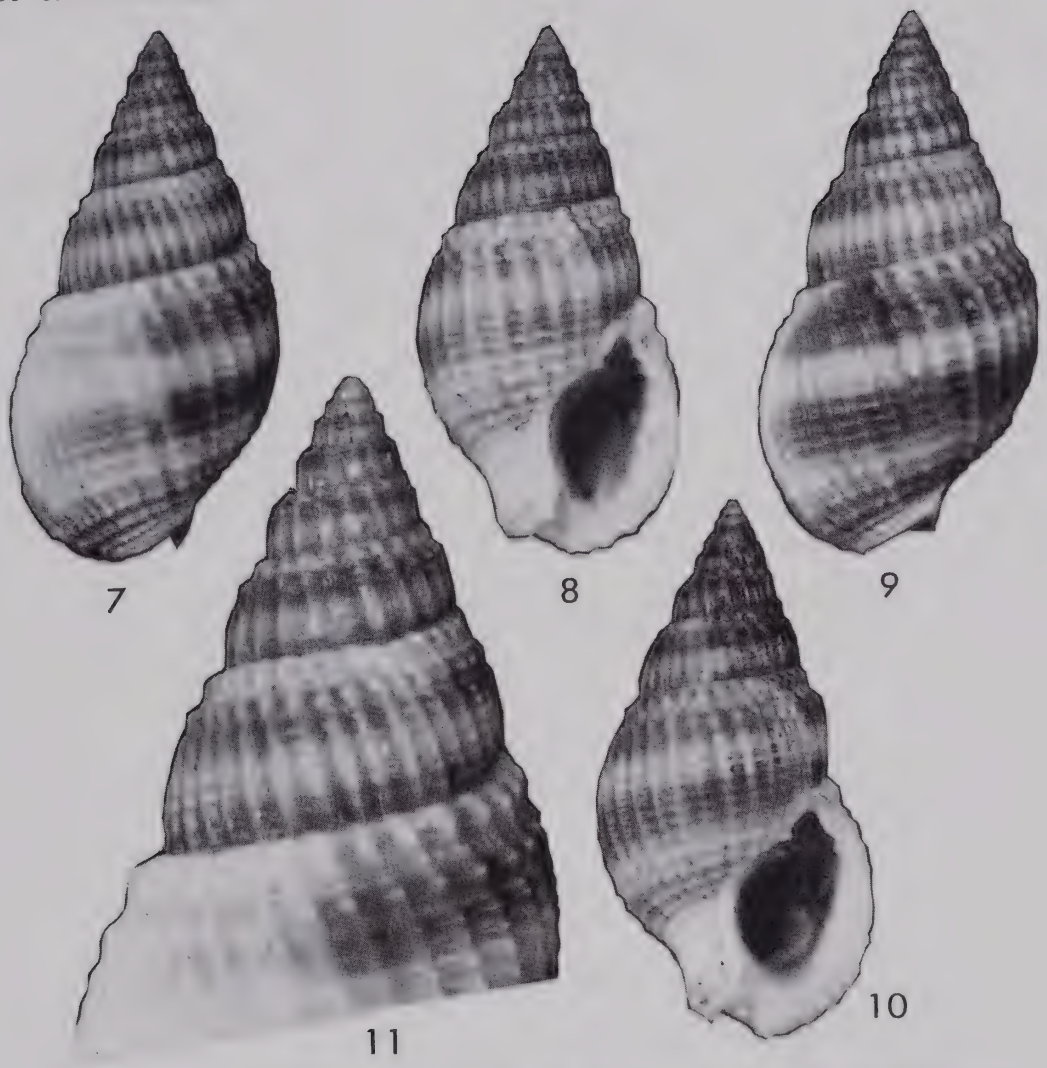
Radula typically nassarine, odontophore 4.6 — 5.1 mm in length, numbering 59 or 61 rows of teeth + 3 nascentes. Rachidian with 12-13 denticles, laterals simple and bicuspid (Fig. 12).

TYPE LOCALITY. St.CP129, Reunion I, Indian Ocean, 20°51'S & 55°36'E, 290-300m.

Holotype. Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (no number), length 20.2 mm, width 9.5 mm, height of aperture 9.6 mm (Figs. 7,8).

Paratypes. St.CP129, 20°51'S & 55°36'E, 290-300 m (32) [type locality]; St.70, 21°23'01"S & 55°29'03"E, 700-730 m (1); St.88, 55-60 m (7); St.CP130, 20°51'S & 55°37'E, 300-380 m (2); St.DC27, 21°22'S & 55°47'E, 290-310 m (1); St.DC128, 20°51'S & 55°36'E, 280-340 m (16); St.DC176, 21°02'S & 55°11'E, 165-195 m (1); St.DR47, 21°23'S & 55°37'E, 205-215 m (1); St.DS131, 20°51'S & 55°37'E, 345-375 m (5); Baie de la Possession, Reunion I, 140 m, in shrimp pots (2). Paratypes in the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, the Auckland Institute and Museum and coll. O.K. McCausland, San Francisco, California. Total of 69 specimens examined.

The species is superficially similar to *Nassarius (Zeuxis) crematus* (Hinds,1844), but this species has a more nodulose spiral sculpture, lacks the double row of sutural nodules and intervening concave trough, has a wrinkled columella and more numerous, i.e. 3-3½embryonic whorls. One other species which has a double row of sutural nodules separated by a concave trough is *N. (Z.) protrusidens* (Melvill, 1918). This species also has a similar-sized protoconch but the shell is very solid, the spire long and aperture short and narrow, with fewer denticles on the outer lip, and the overall sculpture is distinctly nodulose. *N. (Z.) protrusidens* is sympatric with *N. (Z.) reunionensis* on Reunion I.



Figs. 7-11. *Nassarius (Zeuxis) reunionensis* sp. n. Reunion I. 7,8. Holotype MNHNP (no number), 20.2 mm. 9,10. Paratype, 20.4 mm. 11. Enlargement of spire whorls of holotype.

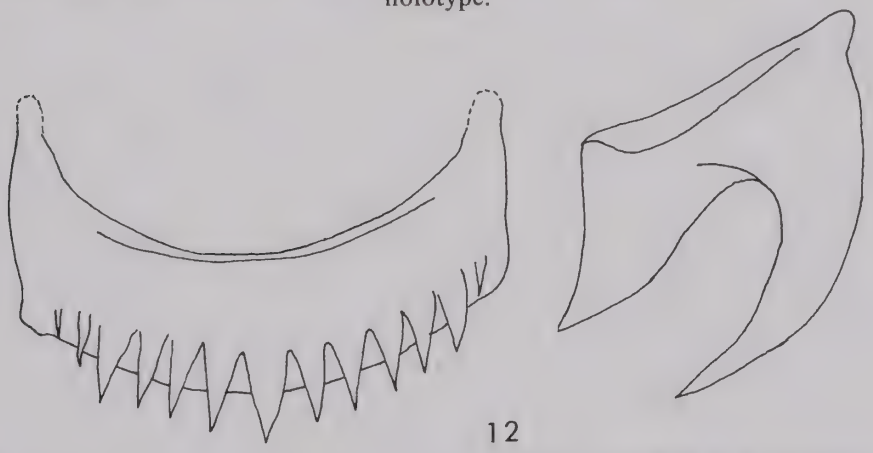


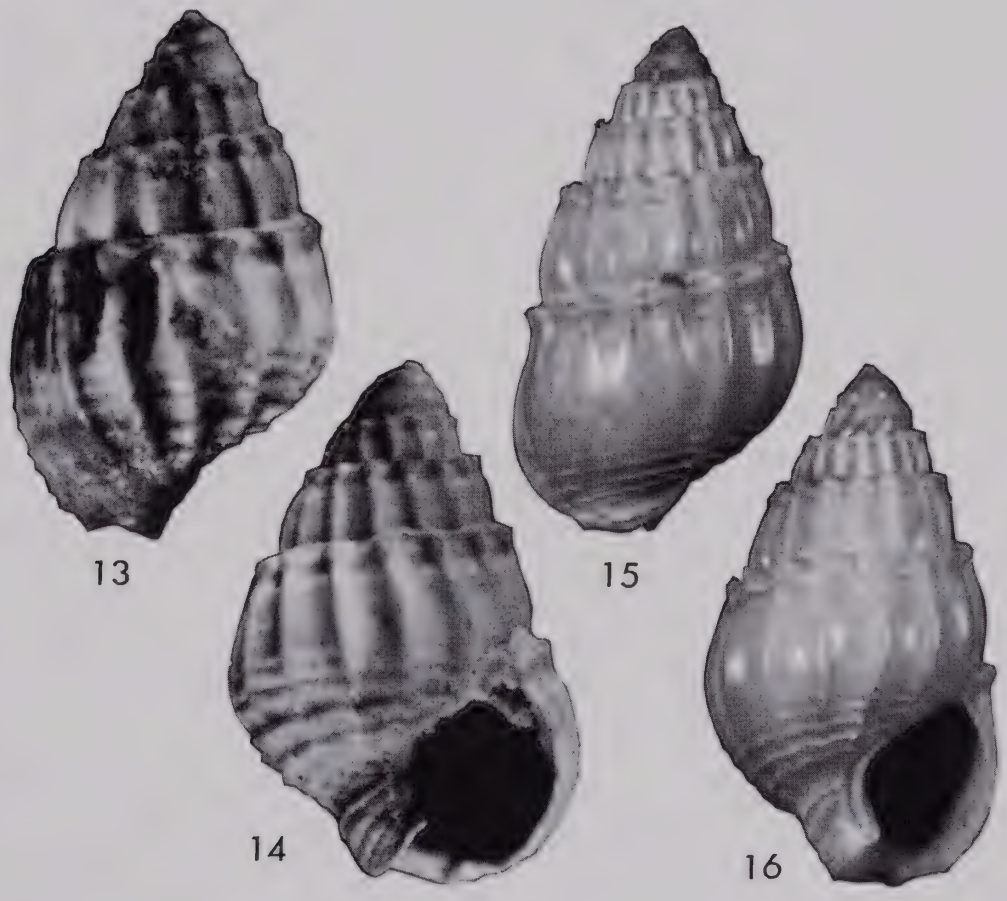
Fig. 12. *Nassarius (Zeuxis) reunionensis* sp. n. Reunion I. Half-row of radula.

Nassarius (Zeuxis) dijki (K. Martin, 1895) (Figs. 13-16)

1895. *Nassa (Niotha) dijka* K.Martin, Samml.geol.Reichs.-Mus. Leiden, N.F.1:109, pl,17,figs.244,244a,b.
1919. *Nassa dijki* K.Martin, Palaeozool.Kennt.Java p.83; 1931 van der Vlerk, Leidsche geol.Meded. 5:233.
1984. *Nassarius (Zeuxis) dijki* (K.Martin), Cernohorsky, Bull. Auckland Inst.Mus. No.14:159, figs. 132,133.

TYPE LOCALITY. Borehole at Grissee, depth 616-645 m, Soerabaja, Java, L.Miocene of Indonesia.

Reunion I record: St.DC10, 21°13'S & 55°52'E, 930-980 m (13); St.DC31, 21°23'S & 55°47'E, 750-880 m (1); St.DC112, 20°53'S & 55°09'E, 740-780 m (53); St.DC134, 20°51'S & 55°39'E, 650-750 m (3); St.DR63, 21°10'S & 55°09'E, 825-890 m (5); St.DS142, 20°50'S & 55°36'E, 480-675 m (4).



Figs. 13-16. *Nassarius (Zeuxis) dijki* (K.Martin). 13,14. Lectotype Rijksmuseum van Geologie en Mineralogie, Leiden RGM-9481; 5.4 mm. 15,16. Reunion I, 825-890 m, 6.8 mm.

The species was previously known only from fossil deposits of the Indonesian Miocene and this is the first record of living specimens. The species is characterised by the lack of spiral sculpture except for spiral threads on the anterior half of the body whorl (Figs. 13-16).

List of Reunion I Mitridae

Mitra cf. *triplicata* v.Martens, 1904: St.DC134, 20°51'S & 55°39'E, 650-750 m (1).
Mitra deynzeri Cernohorsky, 1980: St.DC2, 21°12'S & 55°49'E, 160-190 m (1).
Mitra (Nebularia) tabanula Lamarck, 1811: St.DC85, 21°00'S & 55°15'E, 58-70 m (2).
Ziba interlirata (Reeve, 1844): St.DC85, 21°00'S & 55°15'E, 58-70 m (3); St.DR154, 21°01'S & 55°44'E, 45 m (5); St.56, 21°05'S & 55°12'E, 170-225 m (3); St.DR47, 21°23'S & 55°37'E, 205-215 m (3); St.DC41, 21°21'S & 55°27'E, 75 m (25); St.DC126, 20°52'S & 55°38'E, 110 m (6); St.DC124, 20°52'S & 55°37'E, 40 m (2); St.DC86, 20°59'S & 55°15'E, 75-90 m (44); St.DC128, 20°51'S & 55°36'E, 280-340 m (1).
Z. cf. *rehderi* (Webb, 1958): St.DC41, 21°21'S & 55°27'E, 75 m (6); St.DC56, 21°05'S & 55°12'E, 170-225 m (5).
Ziba sp.: St.DC128, 20°51'S & 55°36'E, 280-340 m (1).
Domiporta carnicolor (Reeve, 1844), St.DC85, 21°00'S & 55°15'E, 58-70 m (2).
D.filaris (Linnaeus, 1771): St.DC124, 20°52'S & 55°37'E, 40 m (4); St.DC86, 20°59'S & 55°15'E, 75-90 m (1).
D.rufilirata (Adams & Reeve, 1850): St.DC54, 21°06'S & 55°13'E, 80-83 m (1).
Neocancilla clathrus (Gmelin, 1791): St.DC124, 20°52'S & 55°37'E, 40 m (4); St.DC41, 21°21'S & 55°27'E, 75 m (5).
Scabricola coriacea (Reeve, 1845), St.DC56, 21°05'S & 55°12'E, 170-225 m (1); St.DC41, 21°21'S & 55°27'E, 75 m (9); St.DR47, 21°23'S & 55°37'E, 205-215 m (2).
S.desetangsii (Kiener, 1838): St.DC56, 21°05'S & 55°12'E, 170-225 m (23); St.DC124, 20°52'S & 55°37'E, 40 m (1).

List of Reunion I Costellariidae

Vexillum (Costellaria) acuminatum (Gmelin, 1791): St.DC896, 20°59'S & 55°15'E, 75-90 m (1).
V. (C.) angustissimum (E.A.Smith, 1903): St.DC124, 20°52'S & 55°37'E, 40 m (1).
V. (C.) bipartitum (E.A.Smith, 1884): St.DC41, 21°21'S & 55°27'E, 75 m (7).
V. (C.) diutenerum (Hervier, 1897): St.FA 25, 21°22'S & 55°46'E, 90-95 m (1); St.DC41, 21°21'S & 55°27'E, 75 m (10); St.DC85, 21°00'S & 55°15'E, 58-70 m (28); St.DC86, 20°59'S & 55°15'E, 75-90 m (1); St.DR47, 21°23'S & 55°37'E, 205-215 m (3).
V. (C.) duplex Cernohorsky, 1982: St.DC106, 20°48'S & 55°05'E, 1,710-1,730 m (1); St.DS139, 20°47'S & 55°38'E, 1,575-1,600 m (1); St.CP105, 20°47'S & 55°04'E, 1,740-1,850 (2).
V. (C.) filistriatum (Sowerby, 1874): St.CP43, 21°21'S & 55°27'E, 73-77 m (1); St.DC41, 21°21'S & 55°27'E, 75 m (1); St.DC85, 21°00'S & 55°15'E, 58-70 m (5).
V. (C.) festum (Reeve, 1845): St.DC85, 21°00'S & 55°15'E, 58-70 m (10).
V. (C.) malcolmense (Melvill &Standen, 1901): St.DC86, 20°59'S & 55°15'E, 75-90 m (1).
V. (C.) micra Pilsbry, 1921: St.CP97, 19°41'S & 54°09'E, 55 m (1); St.CP43, 21°21'S & 55°27'E, 73-77 m (1).
V. (C.) mirabile (A.Adams, 1853): St.DR47, 21°23'S & 55°37'E, 205-215 m (1); St.DC85, 21°00'S & 55°15'E, 58-70 m (2); St.DC126, 20°52'S & 55°38'E, 110 m (2); St.DC86, 20°59'S & 55°15'E, 75-90 m (1); St.DC41, 21°21'S & 55°27'E, 75 m (1).
V. (C.) nodospiculum Cernohorsky, 1970: St.DC26, 21°22'S & 55°47'E, 310 m (1); St.DC128, 20°51'S & 55°36'E, 280-340 m (13). This is the first record of the species outside the Philippine Islands.

V. (C.) obeliscus (Reeve, 1844): St.DC85, 21°00'S & 55°15'E, 58-70 m (38);St.DC86, 20°59'S & 55°15'E, 75-90 m (7); St.DC41, 29°21'S & 55°27'E, 75 m (1).
V. (C.) radius (Reeve, 1845): St.DC86, 20°59'S & 55°15'E, 75-90 m (1); St.DR47, 21°23'S & 55°37'E, 205-215 m (5); St.DR154, 21°01'S & 55°44'E, 45 m (2); St.DC128, 20°51'S & 55°36'E, 280-340 m (2); St.DC41, 21°21'S & 55°27'E, 75 m (23); St.DC28, 21°00'S & 55°15'E, 58-70 m (73); St.DC54, 21°06'S & 55°13'E, 80-83 m (4).
V. (C.) sculptile (Reeve, 1845): St.CP57, 21°05'S & 55°11'E, 210-227 m (4); St.DC41, 21°21'S & 55°27'E, 75 m (3); St.DC128, 20°51'S & 55°36'E, 280-340 m (6); St.DC121, 20°53'S & 55°14'E, 290-340 m (6); St.DR47, 21°23'S & 55°37'E, 205-215 m (1); St.DC124, 20°52'S & 55°37E, 40 m (1); St.DC2, 21°12'S & 55°49'E, 160-190 m (1); St.CP60, 21°03'S & 55°10E, 460-490 m (1).
Vexillum (Costellaria) sp.: St.DC176, 21°02'S & 55°11'E, 165-195 m (1).
V. (Pusia) microzonias (Lamarck, 1811): St.DC85, 21°00'S & 55°15'E, 58-70 m (4).
V. (P.) osiridis (Issel, 1869): St.DC85, 21°00'S & 55°15'E, 58-70 m (1).
V. (P.) plurinotatum (Hervier, 1897): St.DC85, 21°00'S & 55°15'E, 58-70 m (1).
V. (P.) rubrum (Broderip, 1836): St.DC85, 21°00'S & 55°15'E, 58-70 m (4).
V. (P.) salisburyi Cernohorsky, 1976: St.DC85, 21°00'S & 55°15'E, 58-70 m (45); St.DC86, 20°59'S & 55°15'E, 75-90 m (2); St.DC126, 20°52'S & 55°38'E (7).
V. (P.) suavis (Souverbie, 1875): St.DC1, 21°13'S & 55°49'E, 150-160 m (1); St.DC27, 21°22'S & 55°47'E, 290-310 m (1 questionable sp.).
V. (P.) tusum (Reeve, 1845): St.DC1, 21°13'S & 55°49'E, 150-160 m (1); St.DC124, 20°52'S & 55°37'E, 40 m (1); St.DC10, 21°13'S & 55°52'E, 930-980 m (1).
V. (P.) unifascialis (Lamarck, 1811): St.DC2, 21°12'S & 55°49'E, 160-190 m (1).
Thala maxmarrowi Cernohorsky, 1980: St.DC85, 21°00'S & 55°'E, 58-70 m (12); St.DC86, 20°59'S & 55°15'E, 75-90 m (1); St.DC126, 20°52'S & 55°38'E, 110 m (2); St.DC176, 21°02'S & 55°11'E, 165-195 m (1); St.DC56, 21°05'S & 55°12'E, 170-225 m (1). This is the first record of the species outside the Ryukyu Islands.

List of Reunion I Nassariidae

Species are arranged alphabetically and are assigned to *Nassarius s. lato* and *Cyllene.*

Nassarius acuminatus (Marrat, 1880): St.DC126, 20°52'S & 55°38'E, 110 m (1).
N.agapetus (Watson, 1882): St.DC56, 21°05'S & 55°12'E, 170-225 m (9).
N.castus (Gould, 1850): St.DC126, 20°52'S & 55°38'E, 110 m (15); St.DC159, 20°59'S & 55°45'E, 757-771 m (1); St.DC86, 20°59'S & 55°15'E, 75-90 m (1).
N.conoidalis (Deshayes in Belanger, 1832): St.DR154, 21°01'S & 55°44'E, 45 m (38); St.DC86, 20°59'S & 55°15'E, 75-90 m (18).
N.crebricostatus (Schepman, 1911): St.CP129, 20°51'S & 55°36'E, 290-300 m (1); St.DC58, 21°03'S & 55°10'E, 450 m (1); St.DC128, 20°51'S & 55°36'E, 280-340 m (36); St.CP130, 20°51'S & 55°37'E, 300-380 m (1); St.DC131, 20°51'S & 55°37'E, 345-375 m (10); St.DC121, 20°53'S & 55°14'E, 290-340 m (19).
N.delicatus (A.Adams, 1852): St.DC86, 20°59'S & 55°15'E, 75-90 m (1).
N.dilutus (E.A.Smith, 1899): St.DC106, 20°48'S & 55°05'E, 1710-1730 m (1); St.DC14, 21°16'S ¢ 56°07'E, 2,085-2,175 m (1).
N.glans (Linnaeus, 1758): St.DC85,21°00'S & 55°15'E, 58-70 m (1).
N.himeroessus (Melvill & Standen, 1903): St.DC56, 21°05'S & 55°12'E, 170-225 m (2); St.DC121, 20°53'S & 55°14'E, 290-340 m (1).
N.labiatus (A.Adams, 1853): St.DR47, 21°23'S & 55°37'E, 205-215 m (3).
N.multipunctatus (Schepman, 1911): St.DC56, 21°05'S & 55°12'E, 170-225 m (3).
N.pauperus (Gould, 1850); St.DC41, 21°21'S & 55°27'E, 75 m (5); St.DR47, 21°23'S & 55°37'E, 205-215 m (5); St.CP97, 19°41'S & 54°09'E, 55 m (4); St.DC85, 21°00'S & 55°15'E, 58-70 m (31); St.DC86, 20°59'S & 55°15'E, 75-90 m (2).

N.protrusidens (Melvill, 1918): St.DC126, 20°52'S & 55°38'E, 110 m (4); St.DC131, 20°51'S & 55°37'E, 345-375 m (1); St.DC2, 21°12'S & 55°49'E, 160-190 m (2).
N.splendidulus (Dunker, 1846): St.DC45, 21°06'S & 55°13'E, 80-83 m (1); St.DC1, 21°13'S & 55°49'S, 150-160 m (1); St.DR47, 21°23'S & 55°37'E, 205-215 m (2); St.DC124, 20°52'S & 55°37'E, 40 m (24); St.DC86, 20°59'S & 55°15'E, 75-90 m (2); St.DC56, 21°05'S & 55°12'E, 170-225 m (6); St.DC126, 20°52'S & 55°38'E, 110 m (9); St.DC85, 21°00'S & 55°15'E, 58-70 m (2); St.DR90, 19°45'S & 54°09'E, 65 m (2).
N.subtranslucidus (E.A.Smith, 1903): St.DC56, 21°05'S & 55°12'E, 170-225 m (10).
N.vidalensis (Barnard, 1959): St.DC56, 21°05'S & 55°12'E, 170-225 m (21).
Cyllene concinna A.Adams, 1851: St.DR154, 21°01'S & 55°44'E, 45 m (8); St.DC124, 20°52'S & 55°37'E, 40 m (61); St.DC128, 20°51'S & 55°36'E, 280-340 m (1); St.DR47, 21°23'S & 55°37'E, 205-215 m (1); in muddy black sand, 50 m (2 sp. — *leg.* Drivas & Jay).

Supplementary list of Reunion I Mitridae and Costellariidae from the Drivas and Jay collection, deposited in the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris

Family Mitridae

Mitra coffea Schubert & Wagner, 1829: (4).
M.guttata Swainson, 1824: in 60 m (1).
Mitra (Nebularia) cucumerina Lamarck, 1811: in lagoon (3)..
M. (N.) tabanula Lamarck, 1811: (3).
Mitra (Strigatella) acuminata Swainson, 1824: (3).
Ziba interlirata (Reeve, 1844): in 60 m (1).
Z.rehderi (Webb, 1958): in 66 m (1).
Domiporta granatina (Lamarck, 1811): in sand, 12 m (1).
Pterygia crenulata (Gmelin, 1791): in 12 m (1).

Family Costellariidae

Vexillum (Vexillum) intermedium (Kiener, 1838): in 44 m (1).
Vexillum (Costellaria) acupictum (Reeve, 1844): in 12 m (1); in sand, 42 m (1); in 70 m (1).
V. (C.) corbicula (Sowerby, 1870): under coral, 50-70 m (1).
V. (C.) echinatum (A.Adams, 1853): in sand, 37 m (1); in 40 m (1).
V. (C.) exasperatum (Gmelin, 1791): in 70-75 m (3).
V. (C.) micra Pilsbry, 1921: in 12 m (1); in muddy black sand, 60-70 m (2).
V. (C.) modestum (Reeve, 1845): in muddy black sand, 70 m (1).
V. (C.) obeliscus (Reeve, 1844): in muddy black sand, 60 m (1).
V. (C.) pacificum (Reeve, 1845): (2).
V. (C.) roseum (Broderip, 1836): under rock, 12 m (1).
V. (C.) takakuwai Cernohorsky & Azuma, 1974: in 100 m (1).
V. (C.) unifasciatum (Wood, 1828): on coral, 63 m (1).
Vexillum (Pusia) turben (Reeve, 1844): (1).
V. (P.) unifascialis (Lamarck, 1811): in 12 m (2); on coral, 12 m (2).
Thala mirifica (Reeve, 1845): in 12 m (1).

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